

# SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #13, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 9, 2014

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**201,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 7, 2014

**60,000**

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Camps

OCHA – January 7, 2014

**141,000**

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

OCHA – January 7, 2014

**32,000\***

Registered Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries

\*Does not include an unconfirmed number of refugees who have arrived in Sudan

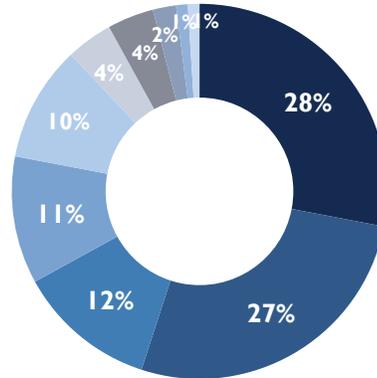
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – January 7, 2014

**229,587**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – January 6, 2013

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Logistics & Relief Supplies (27%)
- Health (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter (4%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Protection (1%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Three flights deliver critical food supplies to Bor, Jonglei State, but access to Bor remains difficult.
- The CERF allocates \$15 million to support ongoing relief activities.
- Conflict since December 15 has destroyed markets and disrupted trade flows, significantly affecting food access.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND TO DATE IN FY 2014

|                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA             | \$81,765,791  |
| USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup> | \$141,884,300 |
| State/PRM <sup>3</sup> | \$94,735,400  |

**\$318,385,491**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing hostilities in many areas of South Sudan continue to impede the delivery of critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations. Despite constraints, humanitarian agencies are providing support as access and security allow. On January 8, three flights delivering food supplies arrived in Bor, Jonglei State, where more than 9,000 individuals are sheltering in the UNMISS base, according to the U.N. Insecurity has impeded the delivery of much-needed relief supplies to Bor for several days.
- On January 9, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$15 million to support ongoing relief efforts in South Sudan.
- Continued clashes since December 15 have negatively impacted food security in South Sudan, with most-affected populations residing in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity states, likely experiencing Crisis—IPC Phase 3—and possibly Emergency—IPC Phase 4—levels of acute food insecurity in the coming months if conflict and diminished food access persist.<sup>4</sup> Continued clashes are preventing assessments to confirm food insecurity levels. USAID/FFP grantee the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and other partners are distributing food supplies as security, access, and staffing permit.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

## SITUATION AND DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

- The U.N. reports heavy fighting broke out on January 8 between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and opposition forces in Mayom County, Unity State, forcing additional population displacement. Additional people sought shelter at the UNMISS compound east of Mayom in Bentiu, Unity, which is already hosting approximately 8,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The U.N. also reports that recent fighting in other areas of Unity State has displaced populations to Warrap State, including 3,200 people to Twic County.
  - With no additional reports of gunfire in the capital city of Juba, Central Equatoria State, since January 5, the situation has calmed but remains tense, the U.N. reports.
  - As of January 7, at least 32,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya, with an unconfirmed number of refugees arriving in Sudan, according to the U.N.
  - The humanitarian community continues to prioritize food, health care, shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions and is engaging in contingency planning efforts for a potential increase in IDP and refugee numbers in the coming months.
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## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN JUBA, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

- WASH conditions continue to improve at the two UNMISS bases in Juba—Tong Ping and U.N. House 3—where more than 24,000 IDPs are seeking shelter. IDPs in both Juba UNMISS bases are receiving approximately 15 liters of safe drinking water per day, in-line with international Sphere standards<sup>5</sup>, and cases of acute watery diarrhea have decreased significantly, according to UNMISS. At U.N. House 3, nearly 270 latrines and more than 110 bathing areas are functioning, while at Tong Ping, 230 latrines are available and a 20-person hygiene promotion team is in place, according to the U.N.
  - The U.N. reports the need for additional emergency relief supplies and shelter materials in Juba, where approximately 2,500 individuals have sought shelter at a church. As of January 7, relief agencies had distributed household kits to nearly 8,700 families, with distribution ongoing, in Juba and constructed 26 communal shelters in the UNMISS Tong Ping base to house 1,300 IDPs.
  - Relief agencies are continuing to screen children arriving at the UNMISS bases in Juba for malnutrition, with referral processes in place for children requiring treatment.
  - The U.N. notes that the UNMISS level 2 hospital at the UNMISS Tong Ping base, which is treating trauma patients from Juba and other affected areas throughout Sudan, has exceeded treatment capacity. Health partners report the need to identify additional sites to provide surgical treatment for conflict-affected populations.
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## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE IN OTHER AREAS OF SOUTH SUDAN

- Clashes across South Sudan since December 15 have affected internal and cross-border trade flows, destroyed local market infrastructure, and disrupted South Sudan's main sorghum harvest, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). Expected below-average harvests in some areas; reduced grain flows from Sudan, Uganda, and Ethiopia; and high levels of population displacement are likely to further impact food security in the coming months. If conflict and resultant impacts on food access persist, Crisis—IPC Phase 3—is likely among the worst-affected populations, particularly in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states. Emergency—IPC Phase 4—levels of acute food insecurity are possible in the coming months if violence and diminished food access persist, according to FEWS NET.
- Three flights delivering food arrived in Bor, Jonglei State, on January 8, where more than 9,000 individuals are sheltering in the UNMISS base, according to the U.N. The flights also evacuated 54 individuals to Juba for medical

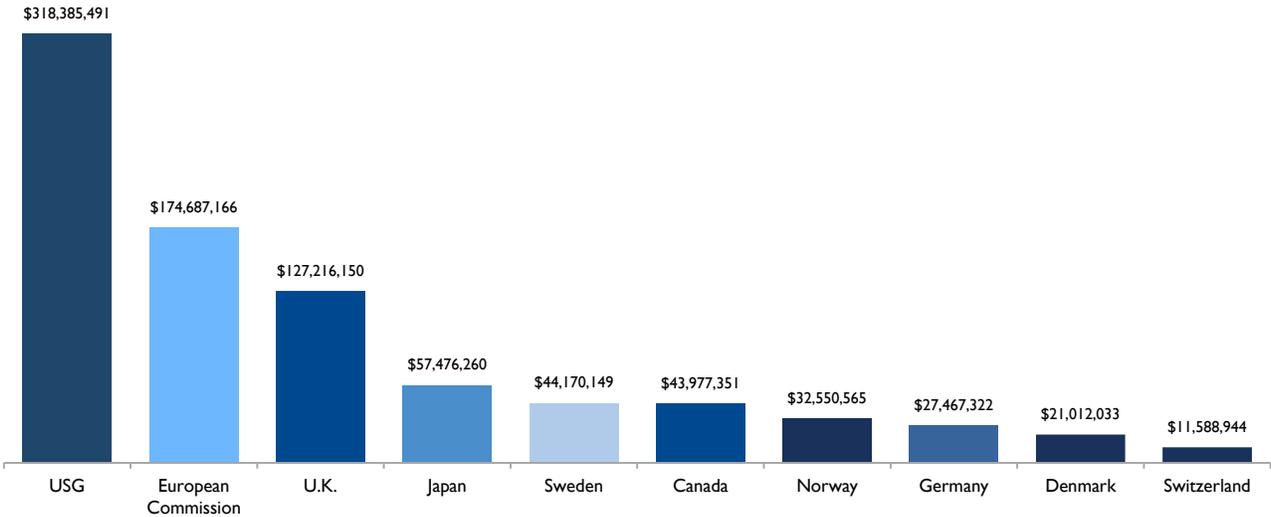
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<sup>5</sup> The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), U.N., non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

treatment. In recent days, insecurity has restricted flights from landing in Bor, where humanitarian agencies reported an increasingly urgent need for food, medical supplies, and other humanitarian assistance.

- In recent weeks, health partners have conducted nearly 9,800 health consultations across areas of displacement in South Sudan, reporting respiratory tract infections, suspected malaria cases, and acute diarrhea as the leading causes of illness across conflict-affected populations residing in Awerial, Lakes State; Bentiu, Unity State; Juba, Central Equatoria State; and Malakal, Upper Nile State. Agencies are developing more robust health promotion and prevention activities for implementation in displacement sites.
- The U.N. reports the need for emergency relief supplies and shelter materials in many affected areas, including at the UNMISS Base in Bentiu, Unity State; Malakal, Upper Nile State; and Waat, Jonglei State. Despite ongoing gaps, 60,000 individuals have received household items in Minkamman, Awerial County; and household items have been distributed in Bentiu, including kitchen sets, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, water containers, and soap.
- In Awerial County, Lakes State, relief agencies are providing humanitarian assistance, including food rations and WASH assistance, to the approximately 85,000 individuals displaced to the county. An inter-agency rapid assessment in Rumbek Central, Yirol East, and Yirol West counties, Lakes State, identified an additional 7,400 displaced individuals requiring food, shelter, WASH, and nutrition assistance. The USAID/OFDA-supported U.N. Humanitarian Air Service has initiated personnel transport via helicopter three times per week to Awerial County and relief agencies are scaling-up efforts to respond to identified needs.

**2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\***  
PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of January 9, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012, and ended September 30, 2013, as well as the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013. The above graph does not include the CERF allocation of \$15 million on January 9, as it is not yet reflected in the FTS.

## CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states.
- On October 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page redeclared a disaster in South Sudan due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement, returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- Jonglei State—the largest state in South Sudan—has an extensive history of inter-communal fighting that predates South Sudan's independence. Since January 2011, more than half of conflict-related deaths and displacements in South Sudan have occurred in Jonglei, according to relief agencies. Clashes among the SPLA and non-state actors, as well as inter-ethnic conflict, continues to displace and otherwise adversely affect civilian populations across the state.
- On December 15, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the RSS. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Nairobi, Kenya, to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER   | ACTIVITY   | LOCATION          | AMOUNT              |
|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| <b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>  |  |                   |                     |
| U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)                                   | Nutrition, Protection, WASH  | Countrywide       | \$1,000,000         |
| Mercy Corps  | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS) | Unity, Abyei Area | \$3,936,987         |
| OCHA   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management                       | Countrywide       | \$2,500,000         |
| U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)  | Nutrition, Protection, WASH  | Countrywide       | \$4,000,000         |
| WFP  | UNHAS  | Countrywide       | \$4,200,000         |
| WFP  | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities                                   | Countrywide       | \$4,800,000         |
| U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)   | Health   | Countrywide       | \$1,000,000         |
|  | Program Support  |                   | \$502,234           |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>   |  |                   | <b>\$21,939,221</b> |
| <b>STATE/PRM</b>   |  |                   |                     |
| ICRC   | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection  | Countrywide       | \$7,500,000         |
| UNHCR  | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection  | Countrywide       | \$24,800,000        |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>  |  |                   | <b>\$32,300,000</b> |
| <b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014</b> |  |                   | <b>\$54,239,221</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 9, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

| <b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>                              | <b>ACTIVITY</b>   | <b>LOCATION</b>                 | <b>AMOUNT</b>        |
|--|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>                            |   |                                 |                      |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH   | Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap     | \$2,934,069          |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS)                           | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH   | Jonglei, Upper Nile, Abyei Area | \$3,297,292          |
| FAO  | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide                     | \$500,000            |
| FAO  | Agriculture and Food Security   | Countrywide                     | \$324,691            |
| Food for the Hungry                                      | Agriculture and Food Security, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH            | Upper Nile                      | \$2,049,721          |
| Global Communities                                       | Protection, Shelter   | Abyei Area                      | \$1,898,999          |
| GOAL   | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, WASH                        | Abyei Area, Upper Nile          | \$2,674,154          |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC)                     | Health, WASH  | Unity                           | \$1,100,000          |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM)           | Logistics and Relief Commodities  | Countrywide                     | \$3,000,000          |
| IOM  | Rapid Response Fund   | Countrywide                     | \$6,000,000          |
| Medair   | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH                  | Upper Nile                      | \$2,600,000          |
| Mentor   | Health  | Countrywide                     | \$1,870,250          |
| Mercy Corps  | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS   | Abyei Area, Upper Nile, Warrap  | \$1,091,902          |
| OCHA   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management                                | Countrywide                     | \$2,000,000          |
| Pact   | WASH  | Jonglei                         | \$1,891,266          |
| Solidarités  | WASH  | Upper Nile                      | \$2,500,000          |
| Tearfund   | WASH  | Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG)  | \$985,916            |
| U.N. Office for Project Services                         | Logistics and Relief Commodities  | Countrywide                     | \$1,500,000          |
| WHO  | Health  | Countrywide                     | \$2,000,000          |
| United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)             | Agriculture and Food Security, WASH   | NBeG                            | \$958,373            |
| UNICEF   | Nutrition, Protection, WASH   | Countrywide                     | \$3,000,000          |
| WFP  | U.N. Humanitarian Air Service   | Countrywide                     | \$4,300,000          |
| WFP  | Logistics and Relief Commodities  | Countrywide                     | \$1,500,000          |
| WFP  | Logistics and Relief Commodities  | Jonglei                         | \$5,000,000          |
| World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)            | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS   | Warrap                          | \$896,649            |
| World Vision   | Agriculture and Food Security, WASH   | Upper Nile, Warrap              | \$2,002,584          |
|  | Program Support   |                                 | \$1,950,704          |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>                       |   |                                 | <b>\$59,826,570</b>  |
| <b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>                             |   |                                 |                      |
| UNICEF   | 220 MT Ready to Use Therapeutic Food  | Countrywide                     | \$1,913,000          |
| WFP  | 88,864 MT Title II Food Assistance  | Countrywide                     | \$139,971,300        |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>                        |   |                                 | <b>\$141,884,300</b> |

| STATE/PRM  |  |                   |                      |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| ACTED  | Livelihoods, Information, and Training             | Unity, Upper Nile | \$1,200,000          |
| Danish Refugee Council (DRC)   | Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation, Protection | Upper Nile        | \$475,000            |
| ICRC   | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection                | Countrywide       | \$16,500,000         |
| IOM  | WASH, Transportation                               | Unity, Upper Nile | \$3,400,000          |
| IRC  | Health, Protection                                 | Unity             | \$560,000            |
| Lutheran World Relief  | Protection   | Unity             | \$583,572            |
| Oxfam  | Health, WASH                                       | Upper Nile        | \$1,050,000          |
| PAE  | WASH   | Upper Nile        | \$500,000            |
| Relief International   | Protection, WASH                                   | Upper Nile        | \$1,647,021          |
| UMCOR  | Health, Livelihoods, Protection                    | Central Equatoria | \$699,807            |
| UNHCR  | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection                | Countrywide       | \$34,200,000         |
| WFP  | UNHAS  | Countrywide       | \$820,000            |
| World Vision   | Health, Livelihoods, Protection                    | Central Equatoria | \$800,000            |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>  |  |                   | <b>\$62,435,400</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013</b>             |  |                   | <b>\$264,146,270</b> |
| <b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014</b> |  |                   | <b>\$318,385,491</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at  
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>